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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

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### THE BLACK LEG.

"A perfect wonder made her appearance  
amongst us some months ago; a nymph-like  
shape, a Venus figure, the presence of Diana,  
Absalom's hair, (this latter was dated in the  
days of the Empire), gentleness, simplicity,  
innocence, no wit, little common sense, but a  
fascinating countenance, and beauty enough to  
spare to any one else who might stand in need  
of it; add to this a brilliant complexion, eyes  
that would drive one to despair by their pro-  
voking expression; in short, a very apple of  
discord amongst us.

"A week had not elapsed when the verses of  
La Fontaine

*Doux est vivant en Paris; une poule survent,  
Et voit la gère aller.*

might with propriety have been applied to Mal-  
maison. The first whisper was: Peter is the  
favorite of Mademoiselle de —. No Paul is  
the man—perhaps both at once? These  
rumors fly about; conjectures follow. We  
were under the sway of angry and tyrannical  
feelings. This state of things would have long  
continued, had not the Empress calling to me  
one evening, said:—

"M. de — I request you will tell me  
what is this black-leg of which so many stories  
are related."

"A black-leg?" I unconsciously repeated,  
as it happens when any thing is stated which  
we are unprepared to hear.

"Yes, sir, that unlucky spectre which under  
the guise of a colossal leg, covered over with  
black crapes, wanders about in the garden when  
certain persons at least have retired all to rest."

"I respectfully answered that such tricks as  
these had been confined to me, for it was  
well known I would in a trice put a stop to them."

"Well, sir, I request you will take measures  
accordingly. I am fond of the days of chivalry  
as represented in romance, or at the theatre  
Feytaud; but, after sun-set, and in this  
place, such scenes are highly blameable."

"It was now my turn to be angry; I knew  
and was assured, that the apparitions of the  
enormous black-leg were no invention. This  
hideous spectre has shown himself, for the last  
fifteen days, or rather nights, to speak more  
correctly. The servants of the household, the  
very companies of the guard, were already a  
prey to the terrors of superstition. Husbands  
returned to the company of their wives at an  
earlier hour; female friends slept together;  
and, with the exception perhaps of Her Ma-  
jesty, the ladies no longer disguised their fears."

"I had for a servant a pfelegmatic German,  
as strong as a Turk, as brave as Caesar; he at-  
tends me at my summons. I gave him my in-  
structions: a bottle of wine, a pie, some bread,  
and ten francs, promising him double the sum  
if he consents to explore the park in the night  
time. He engages to do so. My mind being  
now at ease, I retire to rest. On awaking the  
next morning, I behold Moeur before me; he  
was a perfect phantom; he is no longer the same  
lively, quiet man I had hitherto found him; he  
is harassed, taciturn, and half intoxicated."

"What have you ascertained?"

"I beseech you, sir, give me my discharge."

"Your discharge! what for! you are dream-  
ing!"

"I beg, sir, you will pardon my ingratitude;  
but I have no longer the courage to expose  
myself willingly to a certain and sudden death.  
I wish to quit France and return to Germany."

"I am amazed; what has occurred, what  
have you seen? I answer me!"

"If you desire it, I will tell you the truth."

"What a simpliciton you are! was it to con-  
ceal from me what you might discover that  
sent you last night to run about the fields and  
keep watch in the park?"

"In that case, I will tell you that I have  
seen the black-leg; it spoke to me, and I must  
instantly quit your service under pain of an early  
death and eternal punishment."

"I was waxing angry, but checked myself,  
rose up, and, unable to get from this silly fel-  
low any thing more than foolish words, I  
granted him his request; he was to remain  
eight days longer in my service, and then take  
his departure."

"In the course of the morning, two soldiers  
of the battalion of old guard, which was station-  
ed on duty at the Chateau, came up to speak  
with me. My German servant had told them  
of his mishap; they turned him into ridicule,  
and proposed to replace him, provided I could  
obtain their officer's permission to sleep out."

"I applauded their zeal, gave them some drink,  
settled the question of discipline with the com-  
mander, who consented to part for twenty-four  
hours with his two men, both excellent troopers,  
with huge mustaches, who with pointed bayonets  
have already caused so much terror to the liv-

ing, that I assuredly calculated on their giving  
some alarm to the dead. Now, we cannot fail  
to have accounts of this black-leg.

"I watched the dawn of day with almost  
superstitious impatience; I am informed, at the  
hour of seven, that one of the *grogards* desires  
to speak with me: he enters my room.

"Where is your comrade?"

"In the hospital, sir."

"Has he been wounded?"

"May Heaven forgive you, sir; it is unfair  
thus to bring Christians into the presence of  
Satan."

"What! have you seen it?"

"No doubt I have; if I am on my legs, I  
am hardly the better for it. Nicholas is newly  
deaf with fright: the poor fellow never can re-  
cover from it."

"But what is it, after all?"

"The black-leg; you know all about it. I  
need not say more. Oh! the wretch how  
ludicrous!"

"Has it appeared to you?"

"Indeed, it has, soul and body, head, feet  
and hands."

"A leg? you talk nonsense."

"One might do so with far less cause for it.  
I am going in quest of Monsieur le Cere, to  
confess my sins to him. Joking apart, it is a  
grand sight."

"I gave him his fee, and bit my lips. The  
alarm increases. On the approach of night,  
no one dares to stir a single step; we only hear  
of marvellous stories. The phantom has been  
everywhere; he has been seen in the gallery  
leading to the apartment of Mademoiselle M. ....  
the poor girl is beside herself with fright."

"The lapse of a few days only added to the  
general terror. I was advised to apply to the  
police; but was reluctant to adopt this course  
knowing how much the Empress was averse to  
any intercourse with them. Nevertheless, Her  
Majesty still complained, and the mischievous  
imp persisted in his pranks. Stung to the  
quick, I wrote to the prefect and explained the  
matter to him. The magistrate replied that he  
would cause a more active watch to be kept  
round the Chateau, and sent me, at the same  
time, a young fellow not more than twenty years  
old, whom he extolled as an idle, vagabond, a  
cunning, bad, a shrewd prowling gipsy, fit for  
any thing, caring for nothing in the world,  
but capable of lying hold of Satan himself,  
though belonging to his gang, provided any one  
should be disposed to pay him handsomely for  
his trouble."

"In consequence of M. Dubois' letter, I sent  
for and questioned this sagacious agent. He  
related to me numberless affairs from which he  
had cleverly extricated himself. The present  
must be the case of a robber, he fears none;  
or of a lover, well then, he will lay hands on  
him. I advise him to walk along the galleries,  
and I gave orders accordingly. It was agreed  
that, if the phantom inhabited the Chateau, he  
would follow him to his den, not whistle by  
way of signal; if, on the contrary, the leg, ef-  
fected its retreat through the park, he would,  
on quitting the house, hasten to the garden,  
when, in order to give warning to the several  
sentries, he would fire a pistol. On hearing  
the report, the sentries thus put upon their  
guard, were to set themselves in motion, in or-  
der to cut off the retreat of the intruding visitor."

"This plan being arranged, I went to inform  
her majesty of it; she gave her approbation,  
was prepared for an alarm, and, thus admonish-  
ed beforehand, would not be disturbed by it.—  
She promised, besides, the strictest secrecy;  
for the more I investigated the matter, the more  
I was led to think that the hollow leg might  
possibly be \*\*\*"

"I was now satisfied that the mystery would  
be cleared up; I evinced on the evening in  
question more cheerfulness than usual. I saw  
my cunning agent for the last time at eleven o'-  
clock, and promised him a five hundred franc  
note if he succeeded in taking the delinquent.—  
All retired to rest at midnight. I remained  
from going to bed. I read, I wrote, but with  
distracted thoughts. A single idea predomi-  
nated in my mind. I heard the report of a pistol  
in the garden, not far from the window of my  
apartment. .... I started, a second report  
was soon afterwards heard, then a third, and  
eleven in succession; it was a perfect skirmish.  
Lost in conjectures, I descend the staircase, and  
hasten to the garden; all the inhabitants of the  
chateau, suddenly awake from their slumbers;  
the sentries, the officers, all clear their way."

"I proceeded to the spot where I expected to find my  
valet—no trace whatever of Ernest; but,  
at the appointed spot, a large pool of blood re-  
cently spilt, and no human trace, nothing to  
complete the proof that a murder had been com-  
mitted. I employed the remainder of the night  
in inspecting the park and the chateau, and  
making a minute search in every corner. I  
ordered the unfortunate young man to be hailed;  
I hail him myself: he has disappeared. From  
that moment, every trace of him was complete-  
ly lost. The prefect of police himself could  
procure no account of him; this is what he ap-  
prised me of; but those eleven reports of pistol  
shot which the whole of Malmaison had heard  
as well as myself; who could have fired them?"

"Nothing could exceed my confusion. I  
acknowledged my defeat to her Majesty, who  
said to me:

"All that is left for us to do is to give way  
to the phantom, and go to Paris; it will not  
follow us thither. I doubt of its returning here,  
when Napoleon comes back."

"Her Majesty, accordingly, took her depart-  
ure with all the ladies. I remained, but from  
that moment I no longer had a crow to pluck  
with the black-leg, which discontinued its pranks.  
Three months afterwards, Mademoiselle M.—  
married a general officer who made her a  
Countess; at the same time, a carrier left on  
his way with the porter of Malmaison, a high  
case, directed to me, carriage free. I was  
absent on business connected with my duty, but  
I returned three days afterwards. I imagined  
that some contractors of Paris had sent me the  
various articles I had applied for; I had the case  
opened in my presence. There was removed  
from beneath a quantity of linen and lay an  
immense gooseboard leg, covered with black  
crapes, and a false nose twelve inches long,  
hanging to it."

### A DIALOGUE.

#### Delectable and Demonstrative.

"Isaac, have you paid the printers?" inquired  
an old lady of her husband, who was delight-  
ing the family circle by reading to them a fine  
looking newspaper—(excuse our blushes, for  
editors are as modest as maidens.)

"No, Rebecca, I have not," answered the  
old gentleman, adjusting his spectacles—"but  
you know it is only a trifle.—The printers, I  
see, give a very polite dun, but they cannot  
mean me, as I am one of their political friends,  
and at all events, my two dollars would be but  
a trifling moiety to them."

"Well, Isaac, if all their subscribers were to  
say the same thing, the poor fellows would  
starve, unless they could conjure their types in-  
to corn, and their press into a flour mill. And  
surely you, as their 'friend' should be more  
punctual in paying them, than if you were their  
political enemy; besides it would show your  
attachment to them, and the good cause which  
they advocate."

"I thought of settling my subscription when I  
was in town last," said Isaac, wincing from the  
rub, but the money which I received for my  
produce was better than usual, and I did not like  
to part with it."

"Why, certainly, you would not pay them in  
bad money, Isaac?"

"No, my dear, but sometimes I am obliged  
to take uncurrent paper, and I prefer paying  
my debts with that, when I can get it off.—  
These banks, these banks!—Any way, that sort  
would suit the printers just as they don't keep  
it long. My neighbor Jenkins said he passed  
off some to them which nobody else would take  
and they did not refuse it."

"Shame on you Isaac!" exclaimed the good  
old lady, "you would not, I hope, imitate the  
example of that miserable fellow Jenkins—why  
he would Jew the parson out of half of his  
stipend, and pay the balance in trade."

"Yes, he paid the printers, grandma," inter-  
rupted a little flaxen haired miss who stood be-  
side her grandfather's knees.

"Well, well; I'll call and pay them," said  
the old gentleman, not a little nettled—"for an  
article I read in their paper the other day, was  
worth twice the amount of subscription."

"And you know, grandma, you said that piece  
about the counterfeiters, saved you twenty dol-  
lars, which you would have taken from the  
Yankee pedler," again interrupted the little  
girl.

"Yes, it did so, Mary, and for that when I  
go to town, I'll pay off my old score, and next  
year in advance, into the bargain."

Mr Isaac—kept his word, like an honest  
man. And whether his conscience smote him  
about the uncurrent money, or because he was  
convinced of the excellency of the arguments  
of his amiable spouse and rosy cheeked grand-  
child, we cannot say; but that as it may, we  
assure our readers, that our pockets rang with  
the laughable proof of friend Isaac's probity  
and patronage, until we paid our debt. Now,  
we feel assured, that if the good ladies in the  
town and country, and "throughout all creation,"  
as that most veritable nondescript, major Jack  
Downing, would say, only knew how the heart  
and hand of the poor printer is gladdened and  
warmed by the welcome salutation of such a  
man as Isaac, they would read this paragraph  
to their husbands, and say in the language of  
the good old book, "Go thou and do likewise."

The following Toast was given by E. Rich-  
ardson, President of the Philadelphia Typo-  
graphical Society, at their late annual meeting:

"The evils of Rum.—It gets into our heads,  
throws us off our feet, puts us out of register  
and stows, batters our forms, makes us to see  
\*\*s on a cloudy night, causes us to make a  
wrong use of our *Q's* and knock down  
the standing matter of others, brings us to *††*'s  
points with our best friends, reduces us to the  
condition of *floor pi*, get us into the *wrong box*,  
brings us before the *bar*, and prematurely puts  
a period to our existence."

"Send them all to—," exclaimed a sac-  
religious ruffian, speaking to some paupers.—  
"Better send us to heaven, your honor, we shall  
be more out of your way there," replied one of  
them.

*Marring because the Weather is Cold.*—  
The Philadelphia Ledger advises bachelors to  
get married because winter is upon us. How  
does he know that they will be bettered by the  
change? There is no certainty of getting a  
warm wife. We sleep comfortably enough,  
though we sleep alone. There is no such  
botheration with us as married men have—such  
as your wife bawling out in the middle of the  
night, when you are enjoying a sweet dream,  
"John take away your elbow!"

"James! lie further on the other side!"

"You'll have me out of bed."

"Joseph! you've kicked the liver off!"

"Henry! Get up, you lazy dog. It is day  
break."

"Richard! Turn out, and put on the tea-  
kettle!" &c. &c.

Nothing of this kind ever troubles us. There  
we lie, in our little cot, (which is just large en-  
ough for one,) with its clean white sheets spread  
over our person, and tucked comfortably in a-  
bout the sides, and our head raised to a dig-  
nified height by having our corduroys stuffed  
under the pillow. How comfortable! We  
wish we were there now, instead of here.—  
When we go to bed, we never have occasion  
to exclaim, with the virtuous, yet self-upbrading  
Roman—

"We have lost a day!"

On the contrary, we stretch our weary body out  
to its full length, (we don't curl ourselves up in  
bed, as vulgarians do,) and say, in a tone of  
self satisfaction—

"Well, here lies a single gentleman, and an  
honest editor, type-sticker, and devil, after a  
hard day's work."

We then say our prayers, turn over on our  
left side, and go to sleep. We always sleep  
soundly, because there's no stains nor greas-  
spots on our conscience to prevent it. Our  
payer runs something after this wise:

"Sweet powers! Grant that the Sun may  
have a good sale to-morrow, and that the little  
news-boys may 'fork over' the funds punctu-  
ally. Grant that Mr.—will not push his  
bill against us till we are a little better off.—  
Grant that the buck-wheat cakes may not be  
all eaten before we get up. [We go in for flap-  
jacks.] Grant that the banks may resume  
specie payments when they have promised to  
do so. Grant that the world may grow better  
than it is, so that honest people like ourselves  
may stand a chance of getting a snack when  
they're hungry. Amen."—N. O. Sun.

*CONJUGAL PASTIMES.*—We heard of an old  
Blue Beard of a fellow, who enjoyed infinite  
sport in flogging his wife to death, in which  
manner he made away with about as great a  
number as that notable personage himself. A  
gentleman in the upper part of this city, though  
not with the same diabolical intent, thought to  
have a little amusement at the expense of his  
lady, and so proposed to give her an elegant  
silk dress, if she would hold her finger ten  
minutes in a mixture of salt and snow. The  
offer was readily accepted, and the experiment  
commenced. "It is cold," said the lady.—  
"Take it out, then," said the husband. "But  
the dress?" "Ah, you will lose it," said the  
husband. "I must have it," said the lady, and  
she persevered most heroically till the ten mi-  
nutes expired, when on withdrawing her finger  
it might have been as easily broken off as any  
finger on the hand of Lot's wife, being com-  
pletely frozen; and the husband has the double  
amusement of paying a round bill to his doctor.  
This perseverance is excelled only by that of  
the lady who threatened if her husband refused  
her request to attend an entertainment, to cut  
off one of her fingers, and on his refusal actually  
carried her threat into execution; both abun-  
dantly proving the truth of the old couplet con-  
cerning woman, that

"When she will, she will—when may depend on't,  
When she wont, she wont, and there's an end on't."

A traveller upon one of the Jersey roads,  
during the wet season, paid his fare before  
starting. The road was very heavy and full of deep  
holes, that made it difficult for a vehicle to pro-  
ceed. After having gone some distance, the  
wheels of the stage suddenly dropped into one  
of those ugly places, and the driver requested  
his passenger to alight and assist him in getting  
the vehicle forward. He acquiesced, and ob-  
tained a fence rail and pryed up one of the  
wheels from its embedded situation.

"I guess," said the driver, "you might as  
well bring that ere rail with you—there's another  
hole here ahead."

So the traveller, with the heavy rail upon his  
shoulder, trudged along on foot. He relieved  
the wheel again, and was attempting to resume  
his seat in the stage, when the driver observed,  
"I'm not sure that there isn't another hole some  
distance off—I guess you'd better bring that  
rail along with you; and as the road is deep  
and muddy bring it on foot."

"Look here, said the traveller, at length  
provoked at this palpal imposition upon good  
nature—"I paid my passage—I've not much  
objection to walk—but to walk and carry this  
rail on my shoulder too—I'll see you damned  
first."

"Men," says a celebrated author, "will  
wangle for religion—write for it—fight for it—  
die for it! Any thing but 'give von it.'"

*THE INSCRIPTIONS OF DIGHTON ROCK*  
have been to multitudes a matter of great curiosi-  
ty, and to antiquarians a "stumbling block," for  
centuries. Some have supposed that they were  
the work of the red men, while others are of  
opinion that we are indebted to the Northmen  
for these enigmatical hieroglyphics. The So-  
ciety of Antiquarians at Copenhagen, who have  
for a few years past been busily engaged in col-  
lecting and deciphering musty Icelandic manu-  
scripts, have, it is well known, published an  
elaborate work, containing many of these an-  
cient records, which leaves but little doubt that  
the New World was discovered by the hardy  
navigators of the frozen North, as early as the  
eleventh century—that colonies were establish-  
ed by them in what are now the States of Mas-  
sachusetts and Rhode Island, if not other parts  
of the continent, and that Christian Missionaries  
from that country, proclaimed the gospel in  
these colonies. But to return to the rock.—  
The Antiquarians of Copenhagen have made  
up their minds that the inscriptions upon it,  
were carved by the Northmen; but Governor  
Everett has satisfied his one mind that this is  
not the case. In his lecture at the Warren  
street Chapel, on Tuesday evening, he stated  
Mr. Collin, in answer to a question from him  
(Gov. Everett) whether he had ever seen such  
inscriptions in the Indian country, said that he  
had seen hundreds of them on white quartz  
rock, and that if he had copied all of them  
they would have filled a volume of more than a  
thousand pages. He had seen a high wall of  
this beautiful rock, of some miles in length,  
completely covered with inscriptions of precise-  
ly the same character as those on the Dighton  
Rock.—Boston Transcript.

*A Fishing Gramalkin.* H—B—told me he  
had a cat, when at Eastport, that used to catch  
her own dinner. The store he kept in had a  
trap door in the centre, to draw water from the  
dock. There he would put down a line, oc-  
casionally and catch fish for his cat. Gramalkin  
had observed him do this, and one day, when  
his business led him to leave the line fastened  
for a few moments, on his return he found the  
cat bobbing the line up and down like an ex-  
perienced fisher. He thought he would let her  
alone and observe her operations in secret.

He was soon surprised to see her haul up the  
line as fast as she was able, and secure it from  
slipping back, by putting her unemployed paw  
on it, until she had hauled in the whole line and  
made prisoner of the little fish, struggling at the  
end. After that, he added, he fixed the line  
and let pussy do her own fishing. [Portland  
Transcript.]

*A Fascinating Gentleman.* In Hutton's  
Auto biography is the following account of a  
father's attractions:

"Though my father was neither young, be-  
ing forty-two—nor handsome, having lost an  
eye—nor sober, for he spent all he could get  
in liquor—nor clean, for his trade was oily—  
nor without shackles, for he had five children,  
yet women of various descriptions courted his  
smiles, and were much inclined to pull caps for  
him."

The following paragraph from the N. Y.  
Star is an excellent hit at modern extravagance  
and heartlessness:—

"Oh, Bobby, my dear boy, don't blow your  
nose in my pocket handkerchief; I paid eighty  
dollars for it in Broadway?" "Why, in mother,  
if it aint to blow my nose on, what's it for?"

"Why, it's to carry in my hand to show, Bobby."

"For show, mother? pay eighty dollars for a  
pocket handkerchief for show. Well, now,  
that's queer, and when you went out o buy it,  
mother, you would not give sixpence to the  
poor woman and her child, what had nothing  
to eat."

*Monomania.*—There is a lady in New York  
who labors under the singular delusion of sup-  
posing herself to be a glass bottle destitute of a  
cork. She attributes her metamorphosis to  
having one day taken what she calls a "leetry  
stroke," and she is perpetually requesting her  
friends to cork her up, so that her spirit may  
be kept from evaporating.

*Nigger Gentility.*—Look here, Sambo,  
you got dat quarter dollar you owes me?

Sambo—La! Cuff, no. Money so scarce,  
so many stoperages in Mobile—there aint no  
money in circulation.

Cuff—O sho! Sambo, what de nashun you  
got to do wid Mobile? Nigger, pay up, pay up.

Sambo—Well, look here, Cuff—me hear  
massa tell more dan twenty men same tale;  
and I habnt seen no gentleman treat him like  
you treat me. Act like a gentleman if you is  
a nigger.

Sambo—No gentleman is a gentleman if him  
haint got no money.

A certain lodging house was very much in-  
fested by vermin. A gentleman who slept  
there one night told the landlady so in the  
morning, when she said—"La! sir, we have  
not a single bug in the house." "No, ma'am,"  
said he, "they are all married, and have large  
families, too."



Legislature of Maine.  
IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

Mr. Dumont called up the Bill to incorporate the Maine Thompsonian Medical Society, and moved its indefinite postponement. Carried.

The Bill additional to an act entitled "an act against Hawkers and Pedlers and Petty Chapmen" approved Feb. 18, 1821, was taken up, read a second time, its further consideration assigned to Tuesday next, and, in the mean time, five hundred copies ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Holden, Ordered, That the committee, on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Inspector General of Nails.

Mr. Littlefield moved a reconsideration of the vote, whereby the above order was passed, in order to obtain the reasons of the gentleman moving it.

The vote having been reconsidered—Mr. Holden gave as a reason for his Order, that he was opposed to the Statute Books being lumbered with useless laws, or provisions for useless offices. It was well known to many that this office was provided for by law and that an appointment had been made under it, when, upon investigation it was found to require no duties. By retrenching useless offices first, we might be led to look more into the matter, and retrench others, if there are any, that are, in any respect extravagant or unnecessary, and thus bring the administration of State office to an economy which would satisfy all.

Mr. Dumont hoped the office would not be dispensed with. Their should be no curtailment in this respect—there being so much demand for the article at present.

Mr. Littlefield then inquired of his colleague, through the Chair, whether any change had been made in the office within the last year or two.

To which Mr. Holden replied, that he could not say positively, but it was his impression that no change had been made since the office was first filled, some six or eight years since.

Mr. Smart observed that he was in favor of the order. He wanted retrenchment in this respect. He was not surprised the gentleman from Kennebec was not in favor of it. He recollected very well he was not in favor of such things last year.

Mr. Littlefield replied that if the late administration had not found the office of sufficient importance to remove the incumbent and reward one of its friends with it, at a time too when the "scramble for office" was so incessant and severe, that hardly a Democratic officer in the State was not removed, and a friend of that administration appointed, he thought it could not be of much importance to the public. If the same worthy incumbent now held the office that held it under the administration of Governor Dunlap, he hoped the office would not be abolished—but that the present Inspector General might still enjoy those honors and emoluments, which, even in the rage and madness for office manifested last year, the late Executive had not deemed it prudent to meddle with.

Mr. Holden explained—that however honorable the office might be—and that he did not for a moment question it—there were no emoluments attached to it—and therein probably, his colleague would find the reason why the office was not filled last year by some hungry expectant.

Mr. Belcher said, that if the last administration had not considered the office of sufficient importance to make a change in it, very likely the present would.

Mr. Bowles thought there might at some time be call for such an office, if there were not at present. And as the office did not seem to be of consequence enough to "scramble for," he hoped the order would not pass.

The question was then taken, and the order passed. Adj.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

Mr. Littlefield, from the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred a bill entitled "an Act providing for the election of County Commissioners, Clerks of Courts and County Attorneys," reported that said bill ought not to pass.

Mr. Dumont expressed a hope that the report would not be accepted. If not, he should move to amend the bill by striking out that part of it relating to the Clerks of Courts and County Attorneys. He was in favor of choosing County Commissioners by the people. He believed that the people could better judge of the qualifications of County Commissioners than the Governor and Council. He was also in favor of the measure because he considered it democratic.

Mr. Littlefield said he was in favor of the acceptance of the report, and remarked that the suggestion of the gentleman from Kennebec (Mr. Dumont) did not meet his views. He believed that the objections to choosing county commissioners by the people were stronger than those against choosing Clerks of Courts and County Attorneys in that manner. He alluded to the excitement frequently got up in counties in relation to new roads, and that if the commissioners were dependent on the popular will for their appointments they would be much less independent in their action on the several subjects on which they were called to act than they are under the present system. Every road question in the County would be brought to bear upon the election and candidates would be brought forward and supported, with reference to their views and opinions on certain local questions on which they might be called to act, and thus the qualification of candidates

be made a secondary consideration. He said that the County Commissioners were chosen by the people in Massachusetts, and that it is with much difficulty that elections are effected. It was not an uncommon occurrence for the people to be called out three or four times before a choice could be made. As to the democracy of the measure, Mr. L. said that he should like to see more practice and less profession in his friend from Kennebec (Mr. Dumont). It is one thing to preach and another to practice, and he gave much more credit for the latter than the former.

Mr. Dumont in reply admitted that there was some force in the objection urged by the gentleman from Cumberland, against the election of the Commissioners by the people; and admitted that there were difficulties existing in Massachusetts, in effecting elections as stated by Mr. L.; but still he was in favor of the measure. He said it was a popular measure, and had for the last several successive years received the favor of the popular branch of the Legislature, and had been stopped in the aristocratic branch, the Senate. As to his democracy he was willing to throw down the glove—he would join issue upon that question here or elsewhere, with the gentleman from Cumberland (Mr. L.) who seemed to have democracy at his command.

Mr. L. in reply said, that he only wished to set history right in relation to the remark of the gentleman from Kennebec, "that this measure had met with favor in the popular branch for the last several successive sessions." Now the fact is (said Mr. L.) that at the last session, where according to his (Mr. Dumont's) ideas of democracy, a little more of that ingredient was infused into the House than usual, a bill similar to the one under consideration met with no favor whatever from the majority in that branch—but was summarily rejected.

The Report was then accepted by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Barker, Bradley, Comstock, Emery, Gross, Heagan, Holden, Littlefield, Osmond, Perkins, Prince, Shaw, Smart, Williams—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Belcher, Boutelle, Bowles, Dumont, Erskine, Jaques, Norton, W. M. Reed, Steward—9.

On motion of Mr. Erskine,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that no person convicted of crimes against the State shall be sentenced to the State Prison for a less term of time than two years—and also of providing by law that convicts in the County Jails may be put to hard labor, the jailors in each County being responsible for the safe custody of said convicts. Adj.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting an account of costs in criminal prosecutions, and the amount paid to County Attorneys in each County. Referred to the committee on County Attorneys' fees.

On motion of Mr. Steward, ordered, That the Committee on State Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of securing by law the proceeds of timber cut on unincorporated townships of land, in which reservations were made for schools and other public uses, and of appropriating the same to the objects designed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

The Bill further regulating Judicial Process and proceeding was taken up, amended, on motion of Mr. Boutelle by the addition of a new section, and again laid on the table.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

Mr. DUMONT from the committee on the Public Buildings, reported a Resolve in favor of the Insane Hospital, together with a statement of facts in relation to the same. The Resolve was once read and the same, together with the statement of facts, laid on the table, and one thousand copies ordered to be printed.

The bill further regulating Judicial process and proceedings, was taken up, on motion of Mr. BOUTELLE, amended, and passed to be engrossed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.

Bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company was taken up, and amended, on motion of Mr. HOLDEN, by striking from the last line of the 11th section the word "ten" and inserting "six," so that instead of reading "at a greater rate of interest than ten per cent," it will read "at a greater rate of interest than six per cent," and then, as amended, passed to be engrossed.

Mr. HOLDEN introduced an order, which was laid on the table, directing the Secretary of State to procure from the officers of the different towns, &c. in the State a list of those individuals who have not received a portion of the Surplus Revenue.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

The Bill for the limitation of criminal Prosecutions, came from the Senate, that body insisting on its vote passing it to be engrossed as amended. The House receded and concurred.

Read once and Monday assigned—Bill to provide for the expenditure of the State Prison—Resolve providing for a survey and reconnoissance of a route for a Railroad from Portland to the Canada Line.

On motion of Mr. Mildram of Wells,

Ordered, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law the compensation of Sheriffs for the distribution of certain Public Papers &c.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

Mr. HODSDON of Gorham, with leave laid on the table, a Resolve proposing an amendment of the Constitution, changing the time of the annual election and the sitting of the Legislature, which lies over one day a rule of the House.

Leave to withdraw—on petition of Henry L. Noyes of Waterford for a military pension.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Mr. French of Nobleboro' called up the bill to abolish the C. C. Pleas and establish District Courts, proposed several amendments thereto, and on his motion Friday next was assigned for its further consideration.

Resolve to amend the Constitution in relation to the time of holding the annual election and the sessions of the Legislature, was read once and laid on the table, and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

Resolve for a reconnoissance and survey of a route for a railroad from Portland to Lake Champlain came up, and, on motion of Mr. Levensaler was laid on the table.

The Report of the Judiciary Committee to which was referred the bill providing for the election of County Commissioners, Clerks of Courts and County Attorneys, that said bill ought not to pass, came from the Senate accepted. The Report was, on motion of Mr. OUS, laid on the table.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

On motion of Mr. Woodman,

Ordered, That the Committee on Literature, &c. be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the School laws in relation to the distribution of School money.

Mr. Cole of Paris, called up the Report of the Committee to which was referred an order relative to changing the time of the annual election and the sitting of the Legislature, that legislation upon the subject is inexpedient. Mr. Allen of Alfred, moved that the Report be again laid on the table. Mr. Cole hoped that the Report would be disposed of at the present time. There were before the Legislature, in addition to this Report, the Resolve presented by the gentleman from Gorham upon the same subject, which had been ordered to be printed. After this Report was disposed of, he would move a reconsideration of the vote ordering those Resolves to be printed. Mr. Allen was not prepared to act on this subject at the present time. Mr. Delesdernier hoped the Report would be laid on the table, and the House take time to consider whether they will propose a change of the time of the sitting of the Legislature, which would prevent all farmers from coming as members.

Mr. HODSDON of Gorham, said if they were excluded, it would be by their own vote—for by them the amendment to the Constitution must be made, if made at all. Mr. Delesdernier said, undoubtedly the gentleman from Gorham intended to play the same game in relation to this question that he did with the division of the surplus money in his own town, by which he got into the Legislature. He wanted a new hobby to carry him in next year. He had nothing to say against the gentleman from Gorham—he was a very valuable member of the House—but he thought there were people in that town he should prefer to associate with. Mr. HODSDON thanked the gentleman—he took more pains to obey the will of his constituents than he did to please any man—and more particularly the gentleman from Baileyville. After some further remarks by different gentlemen, the yeas and nays having been ordered on the question to lay on the table, it was taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 118, nays 28.

Resolve to amend the Constitution relative to the Judiciary (changing the tenure to seven years, if they shall so long behave themselves well) was read once and on motion of Mr. Hobbs of Eastport, laid on the table and five hundred copies ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

Bill for the relief of sureties on Poor Debtors' Bonds, in certain cases, (as reported in a new draft) was read a first and second time. Mr. COLE of Paris, moved to suspend the Rules so as to give the Bill a third reading at the present time. He said, as the committee had fully and carefully considered its provisions, and as the House had probably examined the subject, when it was before it in a little different shape, as much as it had desired—he hoped the bill would pass immediately—for actions on Poor Debtors' Bonds were now pending before the Court in one county, to be held in a short time. But the House refused to suspend the Rules, yeas 62, nays 44—not two thirds. The bill was then assigned to tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. COLE called up the Resolve proposing an alteration of Judicial tenure, and moved an amendment, which was adopted. Tomorrow was assigned for the second reading of the Resolve, as amended.

Bill for the relief of sureties on Poor Debtors' Bonds was called up by Mr. ALLEN of Bangor, and after some remarks by him, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed to be engrossed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.

The Resolve proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to the Judiciary, came up on its passage to be engrossed. The question on a proposed amendment to the Constitution, being required by the Rules to be taken by yeas and nays, the question on the passage of the Resolve to be engrossed, taken and decided in the affirmative, yeas 121, nays 48.

The Bill to abolish the C. C. Pleas and establish District Courts, came up on its passage to be engrossed. Mr. ALLEN of Bangor, offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that the act should take effect from and after its approval by the Governor. Mr. STRE-

SON offered an amendment to strike out "\$1500" (the compensation allowed to Judges) and insert "\$1200 which was also adopted.

Mr. YOUNG of Augusta, could perceive no very material difference between the present Bill and the existing act establishing the C. C. Pleas. He supposed it was not so much the intention of the gentleman who got this Bill up to make any alteration in our present system, as to accomplish an ulterior object. He wanted the House to understand this. If it was the object of this project to get rid of one of the incumbents of that bench—if it was the intention to give him a side blow, it ought so to appear to the House, that they may act understandingly.

Mr. ALLEN of Bangor, said he would not deny that that was one of the desirable objects which would be accomplished by the passage of the Bill. But he denied that this would be all. An additional Judge would be placed upon the bench. The interest of the eastern section of the State demanded the passage of this bill—the people of that quarter complained, and not without cause, that justice was not administered "speedily and without delay," according to their rights under the constitution—that they might as well abandon a suit for a debt of \$1000 as attempt to enforce it in Penobscot county, under the present arrangement. The docket of the Penobscot Court had on it thousands of actions undisposed of—and if this Bill did not pass, they would not be likely to be diminished, in consequence of the incompetency of a part of the Court. Justice to that County called for its passage.

Mr. YOUNG said if to get rid of Judge Perham was the object (and it appeared by the gentleman's argument that it was) why not address him off?—why do indirectly what the Legislature have the power to do directly. He was opposed to this course of proceeding. He was opposed to reconstructing the whole system, simply to accomplish the removal of a single individual from that bench.

Mr. GUSHAM of Dexter, said every man in Penobscot County was in favor of the passage of the bill; they had suffered long and much from the incompetency of this Court, and they now demanded to be relieved from the "law's delay." They had a right to this under the Constitution.

Mr. HARVEY of Glenburn, supported the bill; he was recently from Penobscot County, and the people were extremely anxious that the bill should pass—they ask that justice in that County may be administered with greater promptness.

Mr. TYLER of Newfield supported the bill. Mr. ARLETON of Portland, had no objection, if the business of the County of Penobscot demanded it, that they should have an additional Judge. This could be done without overturning the whole system as proposed by the Bill. If it is the object to get rid of an incompetent Judge, that can be accomplished without taking this round about course. The constitution pointed out the method of proceeding in a case like the present—and why not exercise your constitutional power to elect and dis-advise course to do that which might be accomplished in a more direct and much better manner.

The bill then passed to be engrossed—yeas 81, nays 27.

Congressional Proceedings.

Senate Monday, Jan. 28.—In the Senate, the business of the morning presented more than usual interest. Among the numerous memorials was one from thirty two settlers in Oregon Territory, praying the extension of the laws of the United States over that territory, and drawing such a picture of the excellence of the climate, salubrity of the soil, and its natural advantages for trade, &c., as cannot fail to set the migratory tribes of bipeds, of which our country boasts so large a number, on the immediate march for homes beyond the Rocky Mountains. Also, there was a memorial from a clerk in the Patent Office, in relation to the manufacture of Sugar from the beet. This document was highly spoken of by Mr. Davis, as valuable to the country at large, and as an evidence of its worth, he moved for the printing of 5000 additional copies. Another memorial presented, was from owners and masters of Steamboats, praying a board of engineers to pass upon qualifications of persons presenting themselves for employment in the capacity of Engineers. The request is a salutary one—the memorials state that their lives and property are compromised from the ignorance and incapacity of persons setting themselves up for duties to which they are not competent, either from education or practice.

The president sent a communication to the Senate, covering all the correspondence with Great Britain, had since his last annual message in relation to the North Eastern Boundary question.—There was also a statement from the Treasury, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, showing the relative circulation of the notes of the United States Bank with gold, &c. Mr. Benton said that the circulation of gold was more than double that of the notes of the Bank of the United States. 6000 copies of this document were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton's bill, on leave to repeal the salt duty, came up for consideration, when Mr. Davis went at length into the subject. He repudiated the idea of the small tax imposed on it being the cause of its present price and maintained that the manufacture of the article here, so far from increasing the price, was one great means why it was so limited.

Mr. Williams of Maine, will deliver his views on this subject, in all probability, to-morrow.

The Senate went into an executive session, and adjourned.

House.—Mr. Haynes adverted to the importance of that portion of the President's Annual Message which relates to the next census, and moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of going into Committee of the Whole on the Message.

After some conversation being Messrs. Haynes and McKennan, the motion to suspend the rules was negatived.

The States were then called in their order for resolutions.

Great Britain and the United States. The resolution offered by Mr. Cushing on Dec. 31st, asking for all the history of our relations with Great Britain, touching any pending controversy relative to Canada matters, presents to Indians in our territories from the English, the Eastern Boundary Question, the establishment of posts by the Hudson Bay Company beyond the Rocky Mountains, the boundary line from St. Mary's Falls between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, and so northwardly and westwardly along the frontier of the State of Michigan and the Territories of Wisconsin to the Rocky Mountains, was taken from the files and adopted.

Imported Hemp. Mr. Tillingham, on leave, introduced a bill for allowing a drawback of duty on imported hemp, when manufactured into cordage and exported. It was read twice and committed.

Election of Printer. Mr. Clarke submitted the following Resolution which lies over one day:—

Resolved, That the House, in pursuance of the Joint Resolution of Feb. 5th, 1829, will, on the 2d Monday in February next, at one o'clock, proceed to the election of a Printer to this House, for the 26th Congress.

A vast number of Resolutions were offered, and no other business was transacted.

In Senate, Jan. 29.—The Senate, to day, was principally occupied in discussing the motion of Mr. Benton, for leave to introduce a bill, for abolishing the duty on salt. Mr. Williams of Maine, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate at length, and with much ability, in opposition to the object of the bill, though he intimated his intention of voting for its introduction, that it might be referred to an appropriate committee for the purpose of inquiry. Mr. W. was followed in the debate by Messrs. Benton, Davis, Buchanan, Niles, and Ruggles. The Senate adjourned without taking the question on granting leave.

In the House, the Postmaster General was called on for information on various subjects—among other things, he was directed to state what alterations, if any, may be made in the present rates of postage on Newspapers, Pamphlets and Periodicals.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1830.

Also, with an amendment, Senate bill supplementary to the act establishing the Mint of the U. S.

Also, a bill to repeal the proviso of the second section of an act approved the 3d of March, 1837, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claim of the United States against certain banks.—[It relates to the Alleghany Bank of Pennsylvania.] The bill, on Mr. C's motion, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The appropriation Bills were then proceeded to, and the "bill making appropriations for the protection of the northern frontier of the United States" was amended; and, after a brief discussion between Messrs. Cambreleng, Bell, Rice Garland, and Bronson, was ordered to be reported to the House.

In the Senate, Tuesday, Jan. 31.—Mr. Clay presented a petition for Dr. E. Theller, claiming protection of the government from British condemnation, because he is a naturalized citizen—referred to the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Wall presented a report denouncing the bill to prevent the United States officers from interfering with popular elections—ten thousand copies of the bill and report, were ordered to be printed. The Senate went into an executive session for a while and then adjourned.

House.—Mr. Lincoln presented a communication from the postmaster general, showing the inadequacy and combustible nature of the building now occupied by the post office department. Mr. Chambers endeavored to introduce a resolution against some conduct of Commodore Elliot in the Mediterranean, but it was negatived.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the House of the 20th inst., giving a statement of the dates and amounts of official bonds of the collectors and naval officials at the ports of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, with the names of the securities of the said collectors, &c.; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The day was chiefly spent in attempting to suspend the rules, in order to introduce resolutions on various matters.

A horrid case of atrocity is related in the Chicago Democrat, of the burning at the stake of a young Sioux girl, aged 14, prisoner of the Pawnees. While her body was yet tremulous with expiring life, arrows were shot at her, and the flesh distributed to the savages, who committed this fiend-like act.

An iron steam ship to be called the Atlanta, of 1200 tons, is contracted for by the General Steam Navigation Company, to run between London and New York.



1



**A new Definition of a good Husband.**—Mrs. —, a poor woman, called at my aunt's begging, shortly after one of her daughter's had been killed. Having filled her basket with cold victuals, my aunt asked her, "what kind of a husband her daughter had got."

"Oh," said the old woman, "I rather guess he's a tolerable sort of a body, for he's got a long tailed coat and a ruffled shirt!"

A commission merchant was accused by an acquaintance, of having made "improper advances to a young lady," to which he replied — "O no, my dear fellow, her credit is not good enough to justify any advances."

"Make way, gentlemen," once cried a Massachusetts representative to the populace, who were crowding him out of his place in the procession on election day, "make way, we are the representatives of the people."—"Make way yourself," replied a sturdy, member of the throng, "we are the people themselves."

**Female Influence.** Sam Slick says, "though the men have the reins, the women tell 'em which way to drive."

**A Boy in a Band-Box.**—A man of business advertised in a Philadelphia paper "A Boy Wanted." The next morning he found at his door a beautiful and smiling specimen of the article desired, snugly deposited in a band-box.

**Cheap Enough.**—An editor and printer down south offers to sell his whole establishment for a clean shirt and a meal of victuals. He says he lived on promises till his very whiskers have stopped growing.

A writer in one of the Southern papers says that girls who eat the most, always make the best wives. "Give me," he exclaims, "a hearty lass who can spoil the side of a roasted turkey at a sitting, with gravies, and jellies to match."

Let us pass between ye, as the bowie knife said to the ribs.  
I'll stick to it, as the icicle said to the nose.  
This world is full of revolutions, as the wheel said to the axle tree.

"It takes me to go it," as the locomotive said when it led off the train of cars at the rate of thirty miles an hour.  
"It's all in my eye," as the cockney said when the rocket stick entered one of his peepers.

"It makes me sick at the stomach," as the hog said when he nosed the drunkard in the gutter.  
"Your kindness is too pressing, as the fellow said to the bear that was squeezing him to death.

Let us endeavor to keep cool, as the devil said when St. Dunstan seized him by the nose with a pair of red-hot tongs.  
Let us remove temptation from the path of youth, as the tortoise said when he plunged into the water upon seeing a boy pick up a stone.

What a sweet couple we are, said a toad to a waterlily.  
The fairest men in the world—rich printers.  
The bravest men in the world—those who are not afraid of a dun.

The purest men in the world—those who do not scandalize their neighbors.  
The following is a dunning advertisement of a butcher at Sackett's Harbor:  
"I won't wait. I am about to leave this place—I have given you line upon tender line; you have skinned me and reduced me to a spare rib; and now if you don't pay me immediately, I'll skin you up to a constable with a hook in his hand, at your cost.—A butcher's word for it."

"Why is wine like *italie*?" asked a printer.  
"Because it makes language emphatic," replied Shooting Stick.

**Schoolboy's Questions.**—Three boys at school learning their catechism, the one asked the other how far he had got? to which he answered, "I'm at a state of sin and misery."—He then asked another what length he was? to which he replied, "I'm just at effectual calling." They were both anxious, of course, to learn how far he was himself, and having asked him, he answered, "Past redemption."

**A Humorous Circumstance.**—The Galway (Scotch) Advertiser says:—"Recently our turf market was thrown into a state of confusion by Gallagher, the ventriloquist, who, in order to gratify some friends with a joke, caused the ass of a turf-seller to be very eloquent. It appears that Mr. G. was buying the turf, when the ass suddenly exclaimed—'Pat! I'm confounded hungry.' Jennings instantly got in a state of the greatest agitation, and blessed himself over and over. 'What can this mean?' asked Gallagher. 'I don't know, please your honor, for I never heard him speak either English or Irish before.' The Lord betune us and him, continued Pat, 'I will leave him,' upon saying which the ass snorted and again said, 'I'm growing mad with hunger.' Poor Pat roared and fell upon his knees, and had a crowd about him, and the ass was so frightened that he scampered down the street; and Pat Jennings to this moment would not, for love or money, take home the sagacious ass. Gallagher and his friend thought it prudent at this crisis to cut."

**COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.**—Stoneham.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Stoneham, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me for collection for the year 1833, respectively, in the respective sums following:—

Owner's name	Value	Tax
do	27	62
do	28	65
do	29	68
do	30	71
do	31	74
do	32	77
do	33	80
do	34	83
do	35	86
do	36	89
do	37	92
do	38	95
do	39	98
do	40	101
do	41	104
do	42	107
do	43	110
do	44	113
do	45	116
do	46	119
do	47	122
do	48	125
do	49	128
do	50	131
do	51	134
do	52	137
do	53	140
do	54	143
do	55	146
do	56	149
do	57	152
do	58	155
do	59	158
do	60	161
do	61	164
do	62	167
do	63	170
do	64	173
do	65	176
do	66	179
do	67	182
do	68	185
do	69	188
do	70	191
do	71	194
do	72	197
do	73	200
do	74	203
do	75	206
do	76	209
do	77	212
do	78	215
do	79	218
do	80	221
do	81	224
do	82	227
do	83	230
do	84	233
do	85	236
do	86	239
do	87	242
do	88	245
do	89	248
do	90	251
do	91	254
do	92	257
do	93	260
do	94	263
do	95	266
do	96	269
do	97	272
do	98	275
do	99	278
do	100	281

Notice is further given that I shall proceed according to law to sell at public Auction to the highest bidder at the School House in District No. 4, in said town, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Monday, the sixth day of May next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge all of said tax and necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and intervening charges.  
HENRY SAWYER, Collector.  
Stoneham, January 14th, 1833.

**Commissioner's Notice.**  
We have been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

**HARRY WOOD,**  
late of Grafton, in the County of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the sixteenth day of October last have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the last of said Benjamin in Livermore, on Friday the first day of February 1833, and on Friday the twelfth day of April, 1833, from one until five o'clock, P. M.

**JOHN GOODENOW,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Andover, Oxford County, Maine.

To Simon W. Gregg, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Oxford.  
YOU are hereby requested to issue your warrant to call a meeting of the proprietors of the common and undivided lands in the town of Andover, County of Oxford and State of Maine, to meet at the town hall in said town, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of February next, at two o'clock P. M. to act on the following articles, viz:—

- 1st. To choose a Moderator.
- 2d. To choose a Clerk and Treasurer, and any officers or Committees that may be deemed expedient.
- 3d. To see in what manner the undivided and common lands shall be disposed of.
- 4th. To determine in what manner future meetings shall be called.
- 5th. To raise any sum of money for the benefit of the proprietors that may be thought necessary.

Dec. 22, 1833.  
Pursuant to the foregoing warrant to me directed, I hereby notify all persons interested herein to meet at the time and place and for purposes as above set forth.  
SAMUEL POOR.  
Andover, Dec. 23rd, 1833.

**Watches, Jewellery, Spectacles, &c.**  
THE subscriber expresses his gratitude to his friends and the public for their patronage, and offers for sale on hand a large assortment of materials for

**Watch Repairing.**  
He also has a good variety of SPECTACLES, a few GOLD WATCHES, Watch Materials, Silver and Gold TEA SPOONS, EVER POINTED PENCILS, &c. He invites his customers to call and examine for themselves.  
CASH paid for old SILVER and GOLD  
SIMEON WATSON.  
Paris Hill, Nov. 6, 1833.

**Notice.**  
THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I, Clark Kimball of Bethel in the County of Oxford, do hereby give and release, unto my son, Joseph W. Kimball, a minor, all claim and title in and to any and all services from him, from and after this date. And he is now at full liberty to trade and labor for his benefit, and to receive all wages which he may earn to his own use, and to make and sign all necessary and due acquittances therefor to any and all persons with whom he may trade or serve. But I am not to be accountable for the debts of his contracting, either expressly or implicitly, after this date.  
Attest—WM. FREE.  
Bethel, January 7, 1833.

**Freedom.**  
To whom it may concern:  
JOHN A. HOWARD of Mexico in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, hereby certify that I have given my son, LEANDER HOWARD, his time, and he is at liberty to act and trade for himself; and I shall pay no debt of his contracting after the date of these presents.  
Witness: Joseph A. Farnum.  
Nathan Hall, John Howard.  
Mexico, Dec. 6, 1833.

## ATKINSON'S EVENING POST, AND PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS.

A WEEKLY Family paper, devoted to Literature, Science, Arts, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, &c. &c. published in Philadelphia, at Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.  
The subscriber having recently purchased the proprietorship of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS, a weekly journal of wide circulation and high literary character, proposes to issue that paper in connection with his own long established and well known periodical, the EVENING POST. By the junction of these two journals, the best of subscribers to the united publication will be among the greatest in the United States. To preserve and extend this ample circulation, the subscriber is determined to make every effort which his means will allow. Among the early improvements which he proposes to introduce, are:—the quality of paper and other mechanical changes, which will tend to make the Evening Post and News one of the most elegant weekly journals upon the literary department of the Evening Post and News. The subscriber desires to bring particular attention to the editorial management of the paper is committed to a gentleman of high reputed qualifications and character, and accustomations are now in progress by which the aid of the best talent in the country will be secured. With these accessions to the paper, the subscriber trusts that the Evening Post and News will be able to present to the public a more complete and valuable journal than any other of the kind in the United States. To his own patrons, many of whom have received the Evening Post since its commencement, the subscriber offers his assurances that the same attention to the publication of news, morals, blended with profitable amusement and useful instruction, which in years past has secured their approbation, will still be directed to similar result; and to the patrons of the Evening Post and News, he offers his assurances that the spirit, variety and abundance, both of original and selected literature, shall in no degree be diminished under his control. From the latter therefore, he confidently expects a continuance of the favors so liberally bestowed on his predecessors, which shall be his earnest study to merit.  
Terms: Single number of the paper for one year, \$2  
Three copies one year, \$5  
Agents who favor us with five subscribers and enclose \$10 in current notes will be entitled to an extra volume of the Post and a volume of the Courier for a year.  
Particular Notice to those persons who wish to take the Post and News.  
All payments must positively be made in advance, in respect current money as can be procured. Postage must invariably be paid on all communications addressed to the Publisher—and paid letters are not taken from the post office, but are allowed to the General Post Office department at Washington.  
Address: 55 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.  
P. S.—Postmasters and others who are at present agents for the Saturday News, are respectfully solicited to continue their aid in behalf of the joint publication.  
Newspapers with whom we exchange will oblige by giving the above a free insertion, a favor not before asked for several years; and those wishing to exchange by carrying the paper will thereby be entitled. A copy containing the advertisement marked is requested.  
Subscriptions for the above received at this Office.

**Stocks! Stocks!**  
A PRIME assortment of Salt and Bonanza Stocks from the Portland Manufactory, just received and for sale by the subscriber.  
—ALSO—  
Fur Collars, Caps, & Buffalo Robes,  
A new lot, just received. W. E. GODDOW.  
Norway-Village, January 10th, 1833.

**WANTED.**  
As above, all kinds of SHIPPING FURS, for which a fair price will be paid.  
To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives for the year 1833.  
The undersigned, inhabitants of Livermore Falls and vicinity would respectfully represent that they are desirous of constructing a Bridge across the Androscoggin river at or near Livermore Falls. They therefore pray that they and their associates may be incorporated by the name of the Livermore Falls Bridge Company, with the powers and privileges incident to similar corporations.  
NATHANIEL MAYO & CO. others.  
Livermore Falls, Dec. 1, 1833.

**STATE OF MAINE.**  
In SENATE, January 15, 1833.  
ON the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their petition, with this order thereon, to be printed three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, the last publication to be three days at least before the eleventh day of February next, that all persons interested, may then appear and show cause, (if any they have) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.  
Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.  
WILLIAM TRAFFORD, Secretary.  
In the House of Representatives, Jan. 16, 1833.  
Read and concurred.  
CHARLES WATERHOUSE, Clerk.  
A true Copy—Attest: WILLIAM TRAFFORD, Secretary of the Senate.

**Note Lost.**  
LOST or mislaid, a Note signed by Benjamin Peck of Andover, and running to the subscriber for thirty Dollars and eighty-nine cents, dated Aug. 8, 1833; the public are cautioned against cashing said note, if having been paid to me by said Peck.  
Andover, Dec. 14, 1833.  
SILAS GATES.

**Executor's Sale.**  
PURSUANT to license from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction on the premises at the late residence of Amos Perley in Canton in said County, on Thursday the 14th day of February next at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real Estate of

**AMOS PERLEY,**  
deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein if necessary, as will produce the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, the expenses of administration and incidental charges.  
Said real estate covered for sale as aforesaid consists of the located farm on which said Perley resided at the time of his death, or so much thereof as will produce said sum.  
Which upon the delivery of a good and sufficient deed of the premises sold.  
REUEL WASHBURN, Executor.  
Livermore, January 4th, 1833.

**Commissioner's Notice.**  
Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, do hereby give and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

**ALONZO SYLVESTER,**  
late of Livermore in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the office of R. Washburn in Livermore, on the last Mondays of April and June next.  
JACOB WASHBURN, Commissioner.  
Livermore, January 1, 1833.

**Notice.**  
THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

**JAMES DOUGLASS,**  
late of Denmark in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

**JOHN PIERCE,**  
late of Hiram in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

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## New Doctrine.

We will consider the brain and the spinal marrow as the great sources of the mind, and the conductors of the galvanic (nervous) fluid, in which originate all our motions, pleasures (sensations), feelings, affections, thoughts, and emotions; and yet as the nerves form a part of our system, their healthy action depends upon the blood. If the blood be vitiated, the nervous fluid from the brain must be the same, and vitiated nervous fluid cannot produce healthy or proper action, thoughts, feelings or emotions, so that madness, melancholy, mania, and every kind of crime or cruelty, may be legitimately traced to a bad or corrupted state of the blood.

From an unpublished work of Dr. Brandreth.  
TWENTY-SEVEN FACTS.  
1st.—All animal bodies originate from a fluid.  
2d.—By the circulation of a fluid, animal bodies are formed, increased and supported.  
3d.—This life giving circulating fluid is the BLOOD.  
4th.—An ordinary man contains about three and a half gallons, or twenty eight pounds of blood.  
5th.—About two ounces of blood are propelled by the heart at each contraction.  
6th.—The heart contracts seventy times per minute, therefore all the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.  
7th.—The body is constantly subject to two distinct processes, viz.—decomposition and reorganization.  
8th.—Reorganization is affected by the blood, which flowing from the heart through the arteries, supplies the waste of the system, by restoring decayed parts.  
9th.—The blood returns to the heart through the veins, bringing with it those particles which have become deteriorated through decomposition.  
10th.—The more fluid these deteriorated particles pass from the body through the skin in the shape of perspiration; but the grosser humors are discharged through excretories into the bowels.  
11th.—A want of proper action in these natural drains is the primary cause of all disease.  
12th.—The natural outlets being closed, the decayed particles are not removed from the system, but are retained in the blood, or are slow down somewhere within the body.  
13th.—The particular kind of disease which shall ensue depends altogether on the part wherein the morbid humors may finally be lodged.  
14th.—These morbid humors, which when lodged in the liver, cause bilious complaints, when lodged in the lungs, cause consumption; or if in the membranes and muscles, rheumatism, &c.  
15th.—All slow derangements of the system, which receive the name of organic diseases, are, in fact, only so many different modifications of one effect resulting from one cause.  
16th.—This cause IS THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.  
17th.—All effects cease when the cause is removed; therefore, all effects, and hence MUST VANISH.  
18th.—There is no effectual method of purifying the blood, except by the use of a vegetable purgative.  
19th.—This vegetable purgative must be of such a nature that it may be taken for any length of time without injury to the digestive organs.  
20th.—THE ONLY VEGETABLE PURGATIVE known to possess all these properties, is Dr. Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pile.  
21st.—These pills have been brought to their present state of perfection eight years ago, by Dr. William Brandreth, (grandfather to Dr. Henry Brandreth, the present proprietor,) who spent many years of a Private Court in the Vegetable Kingdom, in order that he might discover a medicine, which should at once purify and remove by perspiration all bad humors from the blood, by the stomach and bowels; and at the same time by acting harmoniously with the system, do no violence to the constitution.  
22d.—The numerous cures that have been effected by these Pills, and recommendations of thousands who have used them, prove conclusively that Dr. Brandreth's Pills fully attained his philanthropic object.  
23d.—These Pills have now been in use over eighty years, therefore persons who have ever published PRETENDED Vegetable Universal Pills, were only unworthy imitations of Dr. Brandreth, and their medicines resemble his only in the name.  
24th.—The BRANDRETH PILLS possess the UNRIVALLED power of completely curing the most inveterate disease; simply because they purify the blood.  
25th.—Said Pills can never be obtained GENUINE as any drug stores either in the city or country—unless they diggers are known to be really engaging in COUVERT FEITTING them; those wanting the GENUINE, will be only safe from avoiding their stores.  
DR. BRANDRETH'S OWN OFFICE IS IN HANOVER STREET, DUBLIN. All persons who wish for Agencies must apply there.  
All persons selling the Counterfeit PILLS will be indicted for Forgery. NO CHEMIST SELL THE GENUINE.  
Aug. 14th, 1833.

**ISAAC BERRY.**  
At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

ON the petition of ISAAC BERRY, Administrator of the estate of Stephen Emery late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest—STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

ON the petition of FRANCIS BARKER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of James Barker late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

ON the petition of JOHN S. SHED, Administrator of the estate of Stephen Emery late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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